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"shop stewards'" movement of England "is essentially an effort of the men in the workshops to assume responsibility in industrial reconstruction after the war, a responsibility which they have heretofore under all circumstances delegated to representatives not connected directly with the work in the shops" (p. 62).

It is in the revolt of organized labor against their trade-union leaders, the revolt of socialists against the "bureaucratic schemes of state socialism, the revolt against the "autocratic method of business management," all of them signifying effort of workers in the shop to get control of the shop, that Miss Marot finds the urge of the creative impulse in the workers themselves. It is not merely an effort, as has been supposed, to get more wages or get control of the jobs; it is an effort, or at least the unwitting first push of an effort, to get back to the spirit of craftsmanship and workmanship. In order that workers may have an interest in their work they must have responsibility in its planning. "For this reason we need to develop the opportunity as well as the desire for responsibility among the common people" (p. 67).

Miss Marot has furnished many persuasive facts and arguments to sustain her proposition. She has, moreover, worked out a scheme for its practical application. But the scheme impresses me far more as a suggestive plan to be taken up and experimented on by employment managers and labor departments in factories than as a plan to be launched independently. Business, of course, has to be made financially successful, and that requires salesmanship as well as the creative impulse of the workers. The labor revolt that she emphasizes is compelling capitalists to pay attention to this very defect in industry and to separate labor management from engineering, salesmanship and finance. Welfare schemes have been their first approach, then scientific management. These fall short of meeting the workers half way, and Miss Marot's book sets forth the next line of experiments which, it seems certain, they must make not only in industry and education but also in the organization of labor.

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*L'Economie Politique et les Economistes.* By GUSTAVE SCHELLE. Encyclopédie Scientifique, published under the direction of DR. TOULOUSE. (Paris: Doin et Fils. 1917. Pp. xviii, 396. 6 fr.)

The author endeavors to present in outline a sketch of the na-

ture and history of economic thought. He proceeds from a point of view of the French Liberal School; defines economics as the science of exchanges; and goes pretty far toward stating that economics, as a science, began and ended with J. B. Say. At the end of that writer's work, M. Schelle states, most of the consequences of the law of supply and demand had been illuminated, and economists were in accord as to the nature of value and as to the distinction between value and utility. Say, too, had demonstrated that immaterial products are not different, from the point of view of economics, from material products; and he had established the theory of markets, thus placing upon a permanent basis the doctrine of freedom of exchange. "All that which concerns the formation of capital, revenues, and profits; role of money, both metallic and credit; taxation; and consumption of wealth, formed a whole to which in the future it would be possible to add only details. The distribution of wealth alone contains problems which might trouble the economist" (p. 182).

One's first impression upon glancing through the book is the lack of balance in the treatment of the different authors. In reality, the book should be called *A History of Political Economy in France, with Notes on Foreign Influences*. German economists are conspicuous by their absence. For example, hardly a page is given to the German Historical School, which is dismissed as being founded on a confusion between the science and art; nor do the leaders of English economic thought fare much better. Ricardo receives somewhat cavalier treatment in three pages; Cairnes is not referred to; and Jevons is barely mentioned as a statistician, and as a member of the "socialists of the chair"! The reviewer finds no mention of Francis A. Walker, Von Wieser, or L. Cossa. The bibliography consists entirely of French works, with one exception, which has been translated into French from Italian.

A characteristic of French economic thought is noticeable in the shape of the large amount of attention paid to socialism. Approximately 110 pages are devoted to various lines of socialist thought. Indeed, the classification of socialist tendencies is of some interest, embracing the utopists (More to Brissot); sentimental socialism (St. Simon, Fourier, and others); pseudo-scientific (Marx), etc.; political socialism (solidarism, interventionism, coöperation, etc.); and "l'étatisme" (public ownership). The author goes too far in confusing socialism of the chair with Marxian socialism, and shows his lack of understanding of the

subject by only mentioning, as members of the school, Wagner, Jevons, and Laveleye.

The discussion of the physiocrats and Turgot (to whom a separate chapter is given) will be found one of the most useful parts of the book. Other noteworthy, though questionable, features are the separate chapters on mercantilism, Colbertism, and the "law-of-nature economists"; and the chapter on positivists, treating of Comte, "Stuart Mill," and Herbert Spencer. There is a short chapter on the history of statistics.

The book contributes little if any that is new, but is interesting for its method of presentation and point of view.

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#### NEW BOOKS

BROWN, J. F. *New era economics; presenting a rational theory of value.* (Indianapolis: The author, 529 E. New York St. 1918. Pp. 184. \$1.)

CARVER, T. N. *Principles of political economy.* (Boston: Ginn. 1918. Pp. 588. \$1.96.)

To be reviewed.

COLSON, C. *Cours d'économie politique.* (Paris: Gauthier-Villars. Pp. 547; 531; 456. 1915; 1917; 1918.)

The first volume is devoted to economic theories; the second, to the movement of population, employment conditions, and social legislation; and the third includes an inventory of the wealth of France before the war as compared with England and Germany, also an estimate of the cost of the war.

DETILLIEUX, A. *La philosophie sociale de M. Ernest Solvay.* (Paris: L. Lebègue et Cie. 1918. 1.50 fr.)

GIDE, C. *Cours d'économie politique.* Fourth edition, revised. (Paris: Tenin. 1919. 12.50 fr.)

HETHERINGTON, H. J., and MUIRHEAD, J. H. *Social purpose; a contribution to a philosophy of civic society.* (New York: Macmillan. 1918. Pp. 317. \$3.50.)

KIEKHOFER, W. H. *An outline of the elements of economics.* Second edition, revised. (Madison: Dept. of Economics, Univ. Wisconsin. 1918. Pp. 142.)

SEGAL, H. *The law of struggle.* (New York: Massada Pub. Co. 1918. Pp. 161. \$1.50.)

The author of this volume, like so many other philosophers, attempts to interpret all things in the terms of a single word or phrase, this time in the terms of pain and struggle. In the chapter